BOSTON RECORDER.

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Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Sept. 1820.

Brethren,—It is after the labors of ten years, that, by the favor of our Master and Lord, we are assembled to-day in this bower of Zion, to review the operations and mark the results; to erect our memorials, to refresh our spirits, and to gather strength and counsel for the prosecution of our work. The various recollections and endless associations of the occasion—running back to the past and forward to the future—mingle themselves with whatever is dear to our best affections and interesting to our hopes; and open to us a lively and exalted participation in the holy fellowship, that gathers together in one all things, which are in heaven, and which are on earth.

Of the eight individuals, who at first composed this Board, three—of the thirty-seven, who have been enrolled as chartered members, six—have been advanced, as we humbly trust, nearer to the central glory of the same Divine Fellowship. The former three, Dwight, Huntington, and Spring—loved and revered names—have been in preceding years affectionaly recorded. The other three, Langdon, Appleton, and Payson—names also revered and loved, and worthy of like affectionate regard, have, in quick succession, been removed from us since our last anniversary. They rest from these labors; but have not ceased to have an interest in them. They are labors for eternity; and the results, we may humbly assure ourselves, are for joy and grateful celebration, in the highest of the heavenly places.

It seems most suitable to the design of the present Report to observe, in the view to be submitted, the *chronological order* of the several missions.

Bombay Mission.

As this is not only the first mission of the Board, but the first mission ever sent from this Christian country to any foreign heathen land, or portion of the unevangelized world, it cannot but be regarded by all, who wish well to the best interests of mankind, with peculiar interest. The circumstances of its origin and early history are too deeply impressed on the minds of those, who were immediately concerned in them, ever to be forgotten.

For a year and a half the Prudential Committee had been looking with anxious earnestness for an opportunity and means for sending forth the young men, whose solemn dedication of themselves to the service of Christ among the heathen had, under the wise ordering of Providence, given rise to the deliberations, which issued in the formation of this Board. It was in the days of that mighty and dreadful conflict, which shook the pillars of the world, and filled all hearts with dismay and all minds with perplexity. Our vessels were not permitted to go from our ports, and no way was open to any part of the Pagan world. All was gloomy suspence, and the prospect seemed to be growing still darker, when, on a sudden, intelligence was communicated of a vessel preparing, under special permission to sail for Calcutta. It was on the 27th of January, 1812, that the Prudential Committee met at Newburyport, to confer and act upon the question of sending the missionaries; and the Harmony was appointed to sail from Philadelphia, on the 10th of February. The missionaries had not been ordained; their outfits were not ready, and very little money had yet come into the treasury. It was an hour of intensely serious deliberation. It seemed to be the will of Him, whose servants they were, that the missionaries should be sent; and with reliance on his aid, the decision was taken to send them. It was not a vain reliance. The necessary arrangements were made; the requisite means were supplied; and, by the whole scene of the preparation and departure of the first American mission, an impulse was given to the missionary spirit, to which, under Providence, are in no small measure to be attributed its subsequent diffusion, activity and productiveness.

The destination of the mission was not fixed; but, with such instructions to the missionaries, as were deemed proper, was referred to the determination of Providence. Providence, ever wise, and ever kind, enveloped itself for not a short season in darkness; and put the faith and patience of the missionaries, and their patrons and friends, to severe trial; and it was not until the former part of the year 1814, about two years from leaving this country, that, after repeated repulses and various adversities, the mission was quietly settled at Bombay.

Many months before this time, Messrs. Judson and Rice separated themselves from the mission; and Mrs. Newell had been taken from it,—that every where she might plead for the cause with irresistable eloquence. And about a year and a half after, Mr. Nott, enfeebled by disease, came to the determination to return with his wife to his native land.

Only Mr. Hall and Mr. Newell now remained,—and this was only five years ago. "In point of numbers," said they in a letter at the time, "we two missionaries to the people of Bombay—to say nothing of the millions in sight of Bombay—what two ministers would be to the whole population of Connecticut, were the people of that state all heathens, and the two ministers far removed from all ministerial intercourse and Christian counsel." Not only were they the only missionaries then at Bombay, or on all the hither side of India, but, so far as appears, Roman Catholics excepted, they were the first ministers of Christ, who had ever preached the Gospel in the native language of Bombay, and the extensive provinces adjacent, containing a more numerous population than the whole of the United States.

In the knowledge and use of this strange and difficult language, the two missionaries, at the time now referred to, had but just attained to such proficiency, as to begin to speak and preach in it to the people. Of course, they were but just prepared to commence their system of operations; having as yet no permanent school, no printing press, no Bibles or tracts for distribution.

In the Report, made at our last anniversary, the narrative of this mission was bro't down to the latter part of the preceding May. Your Committee regret to state, that they are now able to bring it down only to the fore part of January, about seven months later, and for this the materials are comparatively scanty.

While our merchants were trading at Bombay, communications from the missionaries were frequent and copious; but since that trade has ceased, no conveyance is afforded, but what is circuitous and precarious, & the communications are infrequent.

The entire period, then, of the active operations of the Bombay mission, now under general review, is only a period of about four years and a half; viz. from the summer of 1815, when Mr. Nott left the mission, and the two who remained were just prepared to begin to act, to the beginning of 1820.

Your Committee are the more particular in respect to these dates, and this period of action, as it is apprehended, that they have not been sufficiently adverted to by the community, or perhaps by the members of this Board. It seems a great while—especially to minds more ardent than considerate—since the first missionaries sailed for India. It is scarcely remembered, that, from the time of their sailing, nearly two years elapsed before they were quietly settled at Bombay; or that then very little could be done, until they had acquired a knowledge of the language of the country. Hence it has happened, that the harvest has been looked for, before the seed could be sown, or even the ground broken up.

Of the state and progress, the plans and operations of this mission, ample statements and details have been given in preceding Reports. For the present occasion only a succinct recapitulation is designed.

At the very time that Mr. Nott was embarking at Bombay, for his return, Mr. Bardwell, with four of his brethren, who were intended for Ceylon, was ordained for the mission; and he arrived at Bombay on the 1st Nov. 1816. About sixteen months after, viz. on the 23d of February, 1818, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Graves with their wives, and Miss Philomela Thurston, now Mrs. Newell, arrived. Thus strengthened, the mission, so far as is known to your Committee, has since continued without diminution; consisting of five missionaries with their wives; holding its primary seat in the great native town of Bombay; and occupying a station at Mahim, distant about six miles on the northern part of the same island, and another distant about 25 miles at Tannah, on the island of Salsette, of which it is the chief town.

Preaching the Gospel, as they have opportunity, to the untold multitudes around them, of whose corruption, darkness, and wretchedness no adequate conception can be formed in this land,—is a principal and daily work of the missionaries. In the prosecution of it, they not only visit the temples and places of resort in the city; but make circuits of less or greater extent, upon the islands, and in the provinces of the continent. In the course of a year, many thousands thus hear from them something concerning the true God and Eternal Life.

"Our daily custom"—they say in their latest joint letter, dated in January—"our daily custom of addressing the people, wherever we find them, we consider our most important business. In this branch of our labor we find some of our highest pleasures, as well as our chief trials.

"The brethren in Bombay have hired a large room for a school, and have made some use of it for the stated instruction of the people on the Sabbath. Attendance at present is rather encouraging; and those, who assemble, are in general as silent and attentive as could be expected. We would hope, that the divine blessing will enable us to continue these exercises, and will make them ultimately profitable to many.

"During the past 7 months, we have taken the following tour for the promotion of our object. Brother Hall visited Panwell, and the vicinity, across on the coast. Brother Bardwell went to Bancote, and several adjacent towns, with some others nearer Bombay. Brethren Nichols and Graves went northward to Cullion and Bhewndy with several small places between them and Basseen. In all the towns we distributed many copies of the tracts & portions of Scripture, which we have printed. All these tours were very pleasant and refreshing to us. But we were called to mourn over many thousands living in spiritual darkness and death; while we could only give to some of them a hasty outline of the way of salvation. There are several important towns, where, if a missionary were permitted to settle, he might enjoy a more promising station than than some of us now occupy. We would hope soon to welcome brethren, who will supply at least some of these places."

Of their tours for preaching some idea may be formed from the following extracts:

In the journal of his tour to Panwell, Mr. Hall says:—"About 7 o'clock in the morning, Dec. 14, we landed at Panwell, which is about 12 or 15 miles E. of Bombay.

"16. I went out among the people three times, which occupied nearly the whole of the day. I found opportunities for communicating religious instruction to a very considerable number of people. In some places, I spoke to 30, 40, 50 or 60 in one company. In another place, there were no more than three or four. I distributed a few books during the day. At first, when the people were told I had religious books to *give*, they could not believe it; but seemed deterred from receiving them, through fear they should have to pay for them sooner or later. The idea of a gratuitous distribution of books among them, was what they probably never before heard, or thought of. But when they were convinced, that nothing would ever be received of them for the book; and that they were *religious* books, they seemed to be in no fear of receiving them. And the fact of their being *religious* books, was mentioned among themselves more than once, in my hearing, as a reason why they should be received. I soon perceived, however, that only a small part of the people could read, and that I was not likely to dispose of a large number of books, unless I were in effect to throw them away.

"The first person, who asked me for books, was a Jew of respectable appearance. I gave him Genesis and John, bound together, and a tract. Of this man I learned something of the state of the Jews in this place.

"I reached the further village, called by the natives Tukkeer, between eleven and twelve o'clock. It was an hour of the day, in which many of the people were engaged in their respective labors, and therefore less favorable for their assembling to hear me. I walked through the village and saw no convenient opportunity for commencing my labors. After walking about until I began to be weary, and almost discouraged, I turned aside to a border of the village, where a few boys were at play, & a few adults standing near them under the grateful shade of a large tamarind tree. I came to them, and asked them if they would listen to what I had to communicate to them. They readily complied, and I took my seat and desired them to sit down around me, and also to invite the other villagers, who were disengaged, to come and hear. About thirty persons were soon assembled, and to them I read and discoursed on the great things of the Gospel, for about an hour. They seemed very attentive; no one contradicted; and I thought their appearance manifested, that their consciences testified to the truth of God's word, which they heard. I gave books to a few among them, who could read, and they were received with apparent gratitude.

"A little detached from the town, and in the rear of a large Hindoo temple, was a little hamlet containing about 15 huts. Hearing the sound of music among these poor cottages, I bent my course thither, and found nearly the whole village, men, women and children, 60 or 70 in all, assembled in one house, stowed together as thick as possible, and engaged in their ceremonies. The occasion was this. A woman was ill of a fever, though to appearance she was by no means severely ill. Her poor heathen neighbors, in their sympathy and compassion, were assembled to relieve the sick woman from her illness by their incantations and nameless extravagancies. The woman was seated nearly in the middle of the assembly. Before her, some white marks were fancifully drawn upon the ground, (the common flooring of their poor houses,) flowers, parched rice, &c. were scattered about, and incense was burning. A number of the people, men and women, nearest to the sick person, were writhing and forcing themselves into the most wild, unnatural and painful attitudes, sometimes blowing ashes into each other's faces, beating themselves, and striking their foreheads violently on the ground. The design of the whole seemed to be to move their god, from a view of what they were voluntarily suffering, to extend relief to the sick person; and this seemed to be accompanied by a kind of challenge, that if their god would not grant their request, they would torture themselves to death. For now and then they would exclaim to their god, "Hear us, or we will die: why should we live, if thou wilt not hear us." The noise of several drums, beating at the same time in the house, made it a scene of much confusion, which is generally the case, when any ceremonies of idolatry are performed. The scene excited in my mind an unusual degree of tenderness and pity for these my deluded fellow mortals, and I resolved, that before I left them, I would instruct their ignorant minds in the knowledge of the true God. After waiting a while, they, in a great measure, intermitted their devotions; and I addressed myself to them, and desired, that they would hear what I had to say. They very readily complied, and soon all were still in the house. I asked them, why they thus tortured themselves! Should your child, said I, come and ask any thing of you when it stood in need, would any one, who is a parent, be pleased to see his child put itself in pain and anguish, in order to induce the parent to give the thing requested? "No no," was the reply, from several of the company. I told them, that God was their kind and tender parent; that he did not take pleasure in seeing any of his creatures inflict pain upon themselves; and that he was able and ready to hear and grant the prayers of all, who come unto him humble and penitent. I enlarged upon the character of God; endeavored to convince them of their great sin in rejecting him, and worshipping idols and beasts and men; and told them, how their offended Maker would be reconciled to them through his crucified Son, if they would repent, believe, forsake their idols, and obey the truth.

"They were very attentive, and some of them were somewhat affected with what they heard. One called aloud and said, *I was a God*; from which I took occasion to reprove her, and to speak further to them on the character of the true God, whom alone they must worship, if they would escape everlasting woe and obtain eternal happines. Some said, "Let us lay aside our ceremonies;" and I have reason to think they did so. I exhorted them to think, from day to day, of what I had told them; for it was God's message of love & mercy to them. They said they would. I then left them, highly grateful for the attentive hearing, which they gave God's word.

"It was about midday, when I hastened towards the village of Tamboor, which lies on the road to Cullian, and is about three miles distant from Panwell. On my way I fell in with two travellers; one an inhabitant of Cullian, to whom I gave tracts, and who promised to have them read in the circle of his relations & friends. To both of my fellow travellers, I endeavored to point out the only way to heaven.

"When I reached the village of Tamboor, I inquired for the Pattell, that is, the head man of the village. Being directed to him, he received me in a very friendly manner; and, on my proposing it, most of the people, who were disengaged amounting to about 60, were almost *immediately* assembled: for the houses of this little hamlet, though more than 20 in number, are, as I should judge, all within the limits of an acre of ground.

"I spent nearly an hour in preaching to this little assembly. The people were very attentive. None contradicted or objected; but all seemed to approve; and they promised to remember and regard what they had heard. They told me, that there were three persons, belonging to the village, who could read; but that they had all gone abroad. I left books for them, which the people promised to have read. It seemed a matter of some surprise to these villagers, to see *a white man* travelling about on foot, in the character of a religious teacher. They seemed, however, to be highly gratified with my visit to them; and, on my departure, they gave me many compliments and good wishes, and insisted on my acceptance of one of their villagers, to guide me in the best foot path to the next village.

"The next place I arrived at can hardly be called a village, as it contained only five huts. I sat down by the way side under the shade of a large tree, and addressed myself, for a short time, to eight or ten persons. On taking my leave of this little audience, I was again, in the same friendly manner as before, furnished with a guide to the next village, called Adda There I called on the Pattell as at Tamboor, was received in the same friendly manner, and within a few minutes after I reached the place, I was seated in the midst of not less than 70 Hindoos. I discoursed to them about three quarters of an hour, They were very attentive; and their whole appearance was very interesting and encouraging to my feelings. At the conclusion of my discourse, I addressed them, as I had previously addressed several other like assemblies, nearly in these terms; "My friends, I have come to you in the name of God your Maker. I have come with a message from Him to you. I have delivered his message to you. You have heard it. It is *his* word, and not mine. I never saw you before, and I know not that I shall ever see you again until the day of judgment.—Such a day is coming, when the one only true God will assemble all men before him, and judge and reward all men according to their works. Then I must give an account to God of the manner, in which I have this day delivered his holy message to you; and you also must give an account to God of the manner, in which you have received, and shall have treated his gracious message of saving love. He is now looking into our hearts, observes all our actions, and knows all things. O prepare for that awful day. Fear and worship and serve the true God, your Maker, and your Judge. Repent and forsake your sins. Believe in Jesus Christ; obey his Gospel. No more worship your vain idols, which are an abomination to God. Let this sink into your hearts. Regard it, and it surely shall be well with you in life—well with you in death—well with you in judgment—well with you in eternity."

"The idea of being called to judgment seemed considerably to affect them. Several spoke out aloud, "We will no more worship idols, we will worship only the one true God, as you have told us." They asked when I should come to them again, and expressed many strong wishes, that I should soon make them another visit. I was told, that not one person belonging to the village could read. There was present a young man from Panwell, who acted in the capacity of a writer in the village, who could read. I gave him books, which he promised to read to the people. This village, like each of the others which I visited to day, did not, as I was informed, contain a single bramhun. Wherever we find the people removed from the bramhuns, they seem more accessible and more attentive; and the prospect of winning souls to Christ seems the greatest.

"Leaving the village of Adda, I returned to Panwel, having made a circuit, as nearly as I could judge, of seven or eight miles, the greater part of which was performed in the hottest hours of the day. I was extremely fatigued; but know not, that I ever spent a day more agreeably to my feelings and wishes." [*To be continued.*]

Revival in Trumbull County, Ohio.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Panoplist, by the Rev. Harvey Coe, *pastor of the church in Vernon, Kinsman, and Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio.*

During the first 5 years of my ministry here there were several seasons of special attention to religion, in different and limited portions of the societies; in which a good number were hopefully born again. Yet there was nothing, which could be called a general religious awakening. The people generally continued their attention to meeting on the Sabbath, but seemed to grow more stupid and indifferent under the means of grace, for some time preceding the late revival. Christians were sinfully conformed to this world; and it was very difficult to support weekly conferences & the monthly concert of prayer, especially in some parts of the societies. The wise and foolish virgins slumbered together. In the latter part of the year 1819, a black and portentous cloud hung over us. Divisions and animosities were excited, which boded evil to the church and the cause of religion. The only visibly encouraging circumstance was, that a few Christians seemed to have their faith called into more lively exercise, by these dark appearances, and were excited to special prayer, and impressed with the idea, that God was about to bless us. The last Sabbath in January 1820, there was a very visible change in the appearance of the assembly in Hartford Society. Some, who had been at Westfield, an adjoining town, where there was an awakening, were there deeply impressed with a sense of their lost and guilty condition. Conference meetings became more full and solemn. Saturday evening, Feb. 12, the house was thronged, and God appeared to be with the assembly of a truth. Sabbath 13, was a memorable day to Kinsman society. The Lord whom Christians had been seeking, suddenly came to his temple, and saints rejoiced, and sinners trembled before him. At conference in the evening, a large number arose to manifest that they felt themselves to be sinners in a perishing condition, and to request the special prayers of Christians for them. Before the close of the week, 12 or 14 of this number were hopefully brought out of darkness into God's marvelous light; and it is remarkable, that though many were under conviction, yet not one obtained a hope that week, who did not rise as above stated, to ask the prayers of Christians. The awakening had now become general and powerful in Hartford & Kinsman, but nothing special appeared as yet in Vernon, though a larger number attended meeting on the next Saturday evening and the Sabbath following than usual, and appeared uncommonly solemn and attentive. But on Monday evening, the 21st of February, the whole assembly was in tears; and they could be persuaded to retire, at a late hour, only by the appointment of a meeting for prayer the next morning, at sunrise; which was attended by a large number from different parts of the town. Thus God commenced his work in these three societies, which are united in gospel privileges; and all the attendant circumstances were such, as to stain the pride of human glory, to secure all the praise to himself, and display his sovereignty in the dispensations of his grace. The general characteristic of the work, was a deep and almost overwhelming sense of guilt in the sight of God, Conviction, in most instances, was remark-

ably pungent, and relief was generally soon obtained. The sins of many, who had been thoughtless and hardened, seemed to be set in order before them at once, in such a light, as to bring them almost to a state of despair; and in a few instances, individuals sunk down and became helpless and speechless under the weight of their sins. Some also strove to the utmost to conceal their feelings and stifle conviction, but were compelled to inquire what they must do to be saved, and hopefully to bow to the sceptre of the Lord Jesus. Some from among the immoral, the profane and intemperate, give pleasing evidence of having passed from death unto life.

Vernon, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1820.

REVIVAL IN BOLTON, Con.

From the Rel. Intel.

A Brief Account of a Revival of Religion in Bolton, Con. in 1819, by the Rev. Mr. PARMELE.

The Lord has shown us, that his arm was not shortened that he could not save, neither was his ear heavy that he could not hear. On the first Sabbath in January, 1819, it appeared that the Lord was, in very deed, with his church while they attended to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. It was a solemn, joyful season. In a public discourse, the dealings of the Lord with His Church, the past year, were particularly brought into view; and the enquiry, "What do ye more than others?" was impressed upon the heart and concience of professing Christians. The assembly were attentive, and gave a listening ear; while some of the church, with the beginning of the year, made solemn resolutions that they would awake from their stupidity, and pray for a revival. After this time, an unusual spirit of prayer appeared in the church. Meetings for this purpose, were attended in three different districts, on Sabbath evening, thro' the winter. The church and many of the people assembled for prayer, on the Sabbath, in the intermission. These meetings soon became crouded and as solemn as the house of death. Our monthly concert was better attended than usual, and became much more interesting. A deep solemnity which we had not before witnessed, appeared on the minds of Christians, while they were earnestly pleading for a blessing. They seemed to say, while wrestling with the Angel of the everlasting covenant, we will not let thee go, except thou bless us. During the winter, four persons became hopeful subjects of grace. These were the first fruits of a more plentiful harvest.

While Christians were thus daily wrestling in prayer, for the salvation of sinners, and were committing the cause of religion into the hands of God, their faith and patience were brought to the test. Satan, as though aware that his kingdom was soon to receive an attack, rallied his forces, and marshalled his bands to make resistance. Iniquity rushed in like a flood. The youth whom we expected would be awakened, if our prayers were answered, were generally never more dissolute. Their minds were supremely occupied with scenes of mirth and parties of pleasure. If they received any serious impressions on the Sabbath, or at a religious meeting during the week, they were soon banished, through the influence of worldly companions and vain amusements.

To counteract the influence of these things, in the month of April, meetings were appointed for religious conversation with the youth; which were generally well attended, and soon became interesting. At one of these meetings, eight or ten of the youth were alarmed with a sense of their sins. Their convictions deepened until they became overwhelming: and, within a few days, they were brought to rejoice in hope. This spread conviction, like an electric shock, through the society of young people, until it was evident the Lord had appeared, *in his glory to build up Zion.* The volatile youth could no longer resist the influences of the Holy Spirit; but in deep solemnity were daily enquiring what they should do to be saved. Vain amusements were entirely suspended. Scenes of pleasure were forsaken; and the trifles of time were lost in the awful concerns of eternity.

Recourse to a few examples will better illustrate this fact, than any other description. An instance of conviction occurred, of a person more than sixty years old; she remained apparently stupid, until after her sister had obtained a hope, and publicly professed religion. She was struck with the reflection, one shall be taken and the other left. "Conviction so overwhelmed my mind," to use her own language, "I felt as though my soul and body must separate; sleep departed from my eyes, by night and day: If I attempted to rest my weary limbs, by night on my bed, it appeared as though I were suspended over hell, and I durst not close my eyes, lest I should be there before morning. I spent sleepless days and nights in walking my room, and begging for mercy. I was confident this was my last call. I was an old sinner. I had lived through four revivals in this town, without religion. I thought I should never live to see another. This was the last call; now or never.--In this manner, my convictions continued until, I trust, I found rest in Christ."

Another instance of a young man, who, at the commencement of this revival, did not believe it to be the work of God. The effects he saw produced on others, he ascribed to a different cause from religion. For a time, he declined attending our conference meeting, although frequently urged by his friends. One day, as he had business out of town, he was requested to return by the way of the conference, in the evening, and convey some of the family home, who expected to attend. He accordingly consented. He did not arrive at the meeting until after the exercises had commenced. The house was so filled that he could find no seat, and was obliged to stand during the exercises. The speaker, however, soon caught his attention, who was discoursing from these words of the Saviour, "*The son of man is come to seek, and to save, that which was lost.*"

While pathetically describing the state of a lost sinner, he repeated the word, lost, lost, lost!

The Spirit applied the word so closely to his heart and conscience, thou art this lost sinner, that he made the case his own. The shock was so unexpected, powerful, and sudden, that he could scarcely stand on his feet, or refrain crying out, God be merciful to me a lost sinner. He went from the conference convinced of sin. He now believed there was a reality in religion, and that this revival was the work of God, and not of man.

The young man continued under pungent conviction, until the following day, when by the grace of God his mind was relieved, and became composed and joyful. We has since united with the church.

May and June, with us, were interesting months. Most of the subjects of this revival became reconciled to God during this period. On the first Sabbath in July, 35 united with the Church; nine of whom received the ordinance of baptism. This was a day so interesting, that the solemn scenes which transpired, can never be forgotten. The youth, the middle aged, and the aged, composed this number. They presented themselves before the Lord with one consent, and entered into covenant to serve him; while the still small voice of the Spirit, seemed to whisper to a listening congregation, *come and see!*

Some families, during this revival, were remarkably favored, and we trust they will never forget what the Lord hath wrought. Nine children in one family were brought to rejoice in hope in about two months; and six of them united with the church in one day. In another, five or six children have become hopeful subjects of grace. And many other families have great reason to *praise the Lord for his wonderful works to the children of men.*

On the first Sabbath in September, 21 united with the church, and two have been added since; making in the whole 59. Five have united with the Baptist church.

For the Boston Recorder.

Account of Revivals in Rochester, Stockbridge and Pittsfield, Vt.

"My soul shall make her boast in the Lord; the humble shall hear thereof and be glad." Previous to the year [*] this region was a moral waste, but since that time, through the blessing of God, upon the ministration of the word, light has dispelled the thick darkness and *this once wilderness* has become a fruitful field. In September last, God appeared in his glory to build up Zion, and has since made a marvellous display of his grace in the town of Rochester. The good work continued through the winter. The season has been solemn and interesting. One Lord's day was peculiarly so, in which 39 presented themselves and entered into the solemn covenant. It was a day long to be remembered by the saints. The result of this good work is, that 62 have joined the congregational church and several other denominations, beside 10 more who have been made hopeful subjects. A similar display of divine grace has been witnessed in Stockbridge and Pittsfield. Here we beheld old hardened sinners from 50 to 74 years of age converted and become truly as little children.

Here the hand of God has been so visible, that all were constrained to say "*this is the finger of God.*"—At the general training in June, it was remarked by some, that people seemed to be more solemn than they used to be on the Sabbath.—The number of hopeful converts in the last mentioned towns, is computed to be one hundred.

"This is the Lord's doing, it is marvelous in our eyes." In Rochester, God seemed to bless the labors of Mr. Harlbut, a candidate for the ministry.

For the space of 10 miles on the river road, where were found 40 prayerless families, now only about one third remain neglectful of this important duty.

JUSTIN PARSONS.

Pittsfield, Vt. Aug. 30th, 1820.

* Here is a blank, which the writer probably intended to fill, but did not.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in ——, to one of the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society.

"I believe churches do not do half as much as they ought, to help feeble and destitute parishes. We must aid, in some instances, where those, on whom our charity is bestowed, *ought to aid others.* The situation of such as manage the concerns of any benevolent society is truly trying. I feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of *your* society. It was the desire of my heart that such a society should be formed, before yours was organized. I think its object one of the most interesting that can engage the mind of the christian. Your funds I trust, will not be wanting always. The earth must help the woman—her silver and gold must be used for this purpose.—As the means of the Domestic Missionary Society are limited, the greatest care should be taken that its funds are not distributed where the people might and *would* live without them. Many churches might feel as if they needed aid, yet if it could not be obtained, would struggle through their difficulties. The time has been when eleven persons afforded me my support, when all of them were not worth so much as would be deemed a moderate fortune in some places; and God has blessed them;—they now do much annually for benevolent purposes.

I suggest these things not to dictate, or to call your attention to any thing you have done as a society, only that it may be seen there is danger. These remarks do not come from an enemy, but a friend. There are many places destitute, and must remain so without aid. May G.d give you the means of assisting them. I would ask, would it not be proper to employ some man who would engage with a *living soul,* to go and visit the destitute parishes, and not only ask what they could and would do, but go from individual to individual, and make them sensible that they must part with much for the gospel. Many societies could do much more if they only knew it. Much depends upon the men employed as missionaries. Men may be good, very good, but want *energy.* Of all men it is most important that the missionary should be a living man in every sense of the word."

Unquestionably, the most efficient method of promoting the object of this society would be for the *proper man* to devote his whole time to the concern. When not occupied with general superintendance, let him preach on missionary ground—visit—exhort—dwell among the destitute, and go from point to point, till all are aroused, and all supplied. [*Communicated.*

For the Boston Recorder.

WORCESTER COUNTY CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The ninth Anniversary of the *Religious Charitable Society in the County of Worcester,* was holden at Leicester, on the 20th ult. The meeting was numerous and well attended. It must have been gratifying to every benevolent heart, to have seen so many of the friends of Zion uniting their counsels and charities in aid of the great and good work which, in these last days, has awakened the attention and engaged the efforts of the Christian world. The good already effected by this Society, whose plans of benevolence are very extensive, has been incalculably great; and should it continue to receive the charitable aid of the generous public, it may justly be ranked among those noble institutions now in operation, whose object it is to enlighten and save a world lying in wickedness.

The Board of Directors made a Report to the Society of their proceedings for the last year; and the Auditor reported the state of the treasury—both which reports were accepted as satisfactory. An appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Eliakim Phelps, of Brookfield, First-Parish, from Judges v. 23; after which a contribution was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the following persons were elected to manage the concerns of the Society for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Rev. JOHN CRANE, D. D. *Pres.* Nahum Fay, Esq. *Vice-President*; Rev. Benjamin Wood, *Secretary*; Rev. Joseph Goffe, *Treasurer*; Daniel Henshaw, Esq. *Auditor.* Ebenezer Eastbrook, Esq. Rev. John Nelson, Bezaleal Taft, jun. Esq. Rev. Cyrus Mann, Nath. Crocker, Esq. *Directors.*

Statement of the Treasury of the R. C. S. for the year ending Sept. 20, 1820.

Total receipts for the last year,	\$1033 : 27
Balance left in the Treasury,	975 : 09
	2008 : 36
Total expenditures for the last year:—	
For Education,	481 : 24
For Foreign Missions,	372 : 83
For Feeble Churches.	270 : 00
Miscellaneous Postage, Printing, &c.	11 : 53
	1135 : 60
Balance in the Treasury,	872 : 76

[The statement of particular sums received, is unavoidably omitted.]

The Directors cannot but express their grateful acknowledgements to the patrons of this Society, and especially to the several female societies who have so nobly stepped forward in aid of the benevolent objects in view. With such helpers we are persuaded that much good will be effected. And will not their example excite to emulation the other sex, whose resources and abilities to do good are so much greater? Eternal Truth has declared that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" and may every friend and benefactor of this Society obtain an abundant share in this unspeakable blessedness. The Board continue to solicit the charitable aid of the Christian public, in the confident hope that no one who realizes the worth of souls, and his responsibility to the great Giver of every good gift, will grow weary in well-doing. In due time they will reap a glorious harvest, if they faint not. Any monies left in the hands of Hon. Daniel Waldo in Worcester, or transmitted to the Treasurer in Milbury, for the use of the Society, will be gratefully received, duly acknowledged, and faithfully applied, agreeably to the designation of the donors.

JOSEPH GOFFE, BENJAMIN WOOD, } *Publishing Committee.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1820.

Jewish Baptism.

Bernhard Goldberg with his wife and four daughters were initiated into the Christian church by the Rev. Mr. Herwig at Eslingen in Wirtemberg, May 28th, 1820. On his baptism, Mr. Goldberg received the name of John Peter. He was born in 1780, in Upper Silesia, and in early youth was destined by his parents to rabbinical studies. He at first engaged in them with zeal, but soon became disgusted with their absurdity, and turned his attention to the Scriptures of the Old Testament, accompanying the reading of them with earnest prayer to God for light. He soon after left his native country, and in the year 1801 accepted the office of private tutor in some Jewish families at Nieuwid. Here in 1803 he went from curiosity into the chapel of the Moravian brethren, where he first heard of the nativity, office, sufferings, death and resurrection of the Saviour—he was deeply affected, and convinced of his ruined state; but his unbelief remained. A few years afterwards he was married; and in 1815, lost his fourth daughter very suddenly on the same night in which his fifth was born. His wife fell dangerously sick, and so continued 24 weeks, during which time his afflictions were nearly insupportable--the distress of his mind extending almost to despair. Then however, the Lord was pleased to "raise him by a bright ray of hope"—he found "peace in believing"—and from that night his wife began to recover. From that time, says he, 'I was actuated by another spirit,' and throwing away the pernicious books by which he had been seduced and strengthened in infidelity, he began to praise the Lord for "bringing him from the fatal darkness of Judaism into his marvellous light." In 1817, he was further instructed and confirmed by one of the agents of the "London Jews Society," from whom he received a copy of the Hebrew New Testament, and various other valuable works; and under the patronage of that Society he now resides at Wirtemberg, to prepare himself for the blessed office of disseminating the truth of the gospel among his brethren according to the flesh.

This is a bare outline of his history, which occupies several pages of the Jewish Expositor, and yields the most satisfactory evidence that he has been taught by the spirit of God. Is not the time drawing near when the whole body of the Jews shall look on him whom they have pierced, and mourn? Or will it still be said they are to be converted without human instrumentality? and how can any disciple of Jesus neglect to pray for them daily, and for those Societies that make their conversion their great object? We feel perfectly assured that God looks down with no more complacency on *any* department of missionary labor than on this;—the offerings that are made by the too small but noble female society in this town that has espoused the cause of the Jews, are most precious in his sight, and considering the unaccountable indifference with which their efforts are regarded by the public generally, we hesitate not to say, they are to be highly applauded for their perseverance, and may expect some *peculiar* smiles of heaven in the end. *Every Jewish convert of this age,* will be an everlasting monument to the praise of that grace which has put it into the hearts of a few female Christians here to unite their efforts with the London Society.

In the present era of religious enterprise, there is no slight danger of mistaking the motives of our zeal, and of indulging rather the spirit of Jehu than that of Paul, while urging forward the good work in which Christendom is so generally engaged; and since

"Motives are *all* in Heaven's eye,"

the serious Christian will wish to understand them, while the mere zealous professor more *needs* to have them exposed for his safety. From that excellent work, the Christian Spectator, we extract the following short questions which deserve to be well considered by all who in the providence of God are called to take the lead in the exertions which are making, whether on a larger or smaller scale:

1. Are we ready to every good work, though our agency may be unknown, or so blended with that of others, as to afford us no pre-eminence of praise?

2. Are we as ready to espouse plans of benevolence originated by others, as to bring to maturity our own? Or must we be cheated into the belief that we were first in the enterprise, or at least, "Primi inter pares," before our benevolence can move?

3. Are we as ready to engage in works of humble, unostentatious usefulness, whose praise is of God, as in those that reap the meed of worldly applause?

4. Are we fearful that some one will take too much upon him, of labor for Christ? Or feeling our inability to do as much as the love of Jesus would constrain us to do, does it give us joy to perceive any disposed & able to do more than we?

5. Can we hear with complacency the commendations of another, and not exact the drawbacks of his imperfections?

6. Do we rejoice in the opening talents of the young, and feel disposed to accelerate the rising of other suns, though destined in their progress to eclipse our own?

The formation of every new Society, auxiliary to any of our great benevolent institutions, is to be hailed as a joyful and encouraging event. Thousands of dollars are collected annually by this means that would otherwise be lost to the cause of benevolence, and we might even say lost to the *world*—for after all that is given to missionary societies, not a tenth, nor an hundredth part of what is lavished away on vanity or vice, by the wicked, is thus sacredly appropriated by the friends of God. Let every Christian have a treasury of the Lord opened near him, and he would esteem it his privilege to cast in his mite from time to time—a mite saved from expenditure on some needless article of food, raiment, household furniture or other trifle. But if he must send that mite one or two hundred miles before it will reach a safe place of deposit, he is prevented by the insignificancy of it--by the trouble of it, or by the uncertainty of conveyance. Hence, the importance of multiplying small societies, auxiliary to the larger ones, and placing them under such regulations as shall ensure confidence and approbation.

Such a society was formed in the Western District of New Haven County, Conn. in September last, Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It is constituted of the pastors and churches within the limits of the association in that District, and reserves to itself the right of appropriating its income in whole or part by a vote of two thirds of the society to the propagation of the gospel in any other way. Agents are appointed to procure funds in every parish, and transmit them to the Treasurer. Rev. S. W. Stebbins of Westhaven is President; Rev Dr. Day, and F. Hotchkiss Esq. Vice Presidents; Rev. E. Serantor, Secetaty; Rev. F. Dwight, Treasurer, and Rev. C. Sherman, Auditor.

MARINE BIBLE SOCIETIES.

During the late tour of the Rev. WARD STAFFORD, as an agent of the *American Bible Society,* we have the satisfaction to state that Marine Bible Societies were formed in the following ports, viz. Nantucket, New-Bedford, Newport, Bristol, Providence, Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Saco, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, and New-London. In the following ports meetings of respectable Merchants, Captains and others, were held, and resolutions passed to form societies, and such other measures taken as either have, or doubtless, will result in the formation of such societies, viz. Wiscasset, Waldoborough, Belfast, Castine, Bangor, Hartford, and Middletown; with some of these places neighboring towns were united. A number embrace the whole Collection District. It will not be long, we trust, before we shall have the names of all the societies, and then a complete list can be furnished.

The London Presbytery held their semiannual session on Wednesday last, at the West parish in Dracutt. Sermon by the Rev. S. Chapin of Hanover. After transacting the customary business, adjourned to meet again the last Wednesday in April next at Windham, N. H. During the public exercises on this occasion, there arose a tempest, and such was the darkness, although at midday, for a few moments, that the preacher could not see to read his notes; and, digressing from his subject, led the audience to contemplate that awful period, when the sun will be forever hid, the moon not give her light, all the stars be swept away, and the world be involved in eternal darkness. The repeated flashes of vivid lightning, the heavy peals of thunder, the violence of the wind, with the torrents of hail and rain, conspired to render the moment truly solemn.—[*Communicated.*

The Baptist Church of Christ in New London, N.H. was constituted Oct. 23, 178[illegible] consisting of 11 members only. Rev. Jo[illegible] Seamans was installed their pastor Jan. 2[illegible] 1789; the church consisting of 14 member[illegible] The first revival was experienced in 179[illegible] and continued about 1 year; during which time nearly 100 were added to the church. Another revival commenced in the fall of 1809, in which 40 were added. In the late happy revival, which commenced in the fall of 1818, 83 were added. During the different periods between the reformation the church received but few additions—each period was a time of general declension—present number, 203.—*Observer.*

Sabbath School in Newton, Lower Falls.

The Sabbath School in this village closed it[illegible] term for the present season, on Sunday 12th inst. and adjourned, to meet again on the last Sabbath in April, having kept about 30 Sabbaths.

The school, during the past season, though less in number, has been punctually attended, & the scholars have evinced much interest in their studies, as will appear from the aggregate of the Superintendant's report of what has been committed to memory. On Monday, the Scholars met to draw for, & receive a large Bible, six Testaments & two Prayer Books, besides several smaller ones.

None who feel an interest, in the welfare of the rising generation, could have beheld these young immortals and not have devoutly, (tho' may be secretly,) breathed a fervent prayer to Heaven, that they might be the followers of Him who took little children in his arms, and blessing them, said, "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Few, if any places are better situated for a Sabbath School; or in which it might be more useful than in this manufacturing village; & it is a cause for gratitude to God, and of encouragement to Parents, and the Teachers, that since its first establisment in April, 1818, the Sabbath has been more respected, and the morals of the youth improved. May it not be hoped, that some good seed has been sown, which may hereafter "spring up & bring forth fruit unto eternal life."

Abstract of Superintendant's Report.

Whole number of scholars, 30 girls and 29 boys. Scipture and hymns recited by the girls, 11,22[illegible] verses. Ditto, recited by the boys, 6541 verses. Total, 17,763 verses. Highest number recited by one girl, 1138 verses. In justice to the boys, it ought to be remarked, that the great disparity in the numbers recited by them, when compared with the girls, is *partly owing* to their time during the week being occupied in their employments.

The Sabbath School in the North Parish of *Danvers,* closed Oct 22d, after 21 Sabbaths tuition. The whole number of scholars 119; the average attending number from 80 to 90; have recited verses from the Bible, Watts Hymns and answers from various Catechisms the number of 74,961.

Ordained.—On the 15th inst. over the first church and society in Dracut, Mr. Rev. JOSEPH MERRILL. Rev. Mr. Emerson of Salem, offered the introductory prayer. Rev. Mr. Dana of Marblehead delivered the sermon from 1st Corinthians IV. 2.—Rev. Mr. Church of Pelham, made the consecrating prayer. Rev. Mr. Lawrence of Tyngsborough, gave the pastoral charge to the candidate. Rev. Mr. Eastman of Methuen, expressed the Fellowship of the churches. Rev. Mr. Coggin of Tewksbury, addressed the charge to the people. Rev. Mr. Edwards of Andover, made the concluding prayer. The public performances were highly interesting and impressive, and the harmony which has marked the whole proceedings is agreeable and hopeful.

INSTALLED—*At Onondaga-Hollow, N. Y. Nov. 8th, the Rev.* JAMES H. MILLS, *over the Church and Congregation in that place. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Davenport; Discourse by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Casenovia; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Pompey-Hollow; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Chadwick; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Otisco; Prayer by Rev. Mr. Olds, of Lenox.*

ORDAINED—*At Arundel, Me. Oct. 25th, Rev.* JOSEPH P. FESSENDEN, *over the Church and Society in that place. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Saco; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Rand, of Gorham, from Heb. xiii. part of 17th verse; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Calef, of Lyman; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. G. Payson, predecessor of Mr. F.; Charge to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Kennebunk; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Whiton, of Northyarmouth; Prayer by Rev. Mr. Murdock, of Portland.*

Donations to the American Education Society, in October, 1820.

	\$
Mrs. Electa May,	2
Female Gleaning Society in the East Parish, of Boscawen, N. H.	35
Contribution in the same, after a lecture,	8
Collected at the Old South, after the Annual Sermon, by Rev. E. Porter, D D.	151
A black cassimere vest, from a friend to Zion.	
Of Mr. John Adams, an appropriation, drawn in favor of N. Bliss, and returned to the Society,	20
Female Aux. Education Society of Salem,	118
Middlesex Aux. Education Society,	132
Legacy from Dr. A. Converse, Palmer,	5
Hillsboro Co. N.H. Bible & Ch. Society,	28
Groton Aux. Ed. Society,	20
Avails of several Prayer Meetings, Hanover	6 71
Fifth semiannual payment towards the support of a Pious Youth selected by the Directors & supported by the Donor,	50
Female Aux. Ed. So. Henniker, N. H. 1 Shirt, 2 Neck Hkfs. and 11 pair Socks,	
Received from Annual Subscribers,	113
Life Membership.	
Rev. Samuel Ware, of Ware, from the Female Cent Society,	40
	739

N. B. Through inadvertence in publishing the receipts for Sept. last, the Rev. *Timothy Mather* was mentioned as having been constituted a life member from the Female Benevolent Society of Granville, Mass. should have been Rev. *Timothy Mather Cooley.*

Worthy of Imitation.

At a respectable Grammar School at Walnut Hills, Ohio, each male pupil is furnished with a lot of ground, which he cultivates as a garden, in the hours of recess of the school. The trustees, the superintendant of the school, and the parents of the children, jointly, determine the quantity and situation of the plat for each scholar. Female scholars will be furnished with a room for the cotton and woollen wheel, and such other active employment as shall be agreed on as above.—In both cases amusing recreation is the principal object; and for this purpose the produce of the labor of each pupil shall be his or her own, to dispose of at his or her option, with the *advice* of the parents and teachers.

A superintendent of each department of the sexes, in the hours of recess, will be employed by the trustees, and under the general superintendent of the school.

Relig. Intel.

[MA]SSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

[Reported for the Recorder.]

Thursday, Nov. 16.

[On] motion of Mr. Webster, that the Chaplains of the two houses of the General Court [shou]ld be requested to serve as Chaplains of the [Conv]ention was carried in the affirmative.

[Mr.] Shaw, from the committee appointed for [that pur]pose, reported rules and orders for the [regul]ation of the Convention. A lengthy debate [ensu]ed, in which Messrs. Bliss, Webster, Dana, [...]y, Slocumb, Sibley, Foster, Prince, Blake, [...], Austin, Phillips, Story, Pickman, Apthorp, [...] and others took a part. The report was [...] amended, and with the exception of one [...] which was recommitted, was accepted.

[On] motion of Mr. Turner, a committee was ap[pointe]d to determine the compensation of the [memb]ers of the Convention;—and on motion of [the sa]me gentleman, another committee was ap[pointe]d to draft a pay roll.

[The] Convention being now organized, Mr. Da[na pr]oposed, after some preliminary observations, [that] the part of the Constitution relating to the [Senate] should be so amended, that there should [be forty] one senators chosen to act as senators [...] and apportioned in districts according to [the nu]mber of inhabitants. This proposition was [follow]ed by the introduction of the following [resolu]tions by Mr. Prescott.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitution [of this] Commonwealth as is contained in the [first] part, or Declaration of Rights, be referred to [a Com]mittee to take into consideraton the pro[priety] and expediency of making any, and if any, [what] alterations or amendments therein, and re[port th]ereon as soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth, as is contained in [the first] section of the first Chapter of the se[cond] part, and respects the General Court, be [referred t]o a Committee to take into considera[tion the] propriety and expediency of making [any, an]d if any, what alterations or amendments [therein], and report thereon as soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth as is contained in the [second] section of the first Chapter of the se[cond] part, and respects the Senate; and also so [much] thereof as is contained in the third section [of the s]ame Chapter, and respects the House of [Repre]sentatives, be referred to a Committee to [take] into consideration the propriety and expe[diency] of making any, and if any, what altera[tions o]r amendments therein, and report thereon [as soon] as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth as is contained in [the first] section of the second Chapter of the sec[ond p]art, and respects the Governor, Militia, &c. [be refe]rred to a Committee to take into consider[ation] the propriety and expediency of making [any, an]d if any, what alterations or amendments [therein], and report thereon as soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth as is contained in the [second] section of the second Chapter of the se[cond] part, and respects the Lieut. Governor; [and al]so, so much thereof as is contained in the [third] section of the same Chapter, and respects [the] Council and the manner of settling Elections [by the] Legislature, be referred to a Committee [to tak]e into consideration the propriety and ex[pedien]cy of making any, and if any, what alter[ations o]r amendments therein, and report there[on as] soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion o]f this Commonwealth as is contained in [the fo]urth section of the second chapter of the [second] part, and respects the Secretary, Trea[surer,] Commissary, &c. be referred to a Commit[tee to] take into consideration the propriety and [expe]diency of making any, and if any, what al[teratio]ns or amendments therein, and report [thereo]n as soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion o]f this Commonwealth as is contained in [the thir]d chapter of the second part, and respects [the Ju]diciary Power, be referred to a committee [to tak]e into consideration the propriety and ex[pediency of] making any, and if any, what altera[tions or] amendments therein, and report thereon [as soon a]s may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth as is contained in [the fo]urth chapter of the second part, and re[spects] Delegates to Congress, be referred to a [commit]tee, to take into consideration the pro[priety] and expediency of making any, and if any [what a]lterations or amendments therein, and re[port] thereon as soon as may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitution [of this] Commonwealth as is contained in the fifth [chapte]r of the second part, and respects the Uni[versity] at Cambridge, and the encouragement of [literat]ure, &c. be referred to a committee to [take i]nto consideration the propriety and expedi[ency of] making any, and if any, what alterations [or am]endments therein, and report thereon as [soon a]s may be.

Resolved, That so much of the Constitu[tion of] this Commonwealth as is contained in the [sixth c]hapter of the second part, and respects [oaths] and subscriptions, &c. be referred to a [commit]tee to take into consideration the propri[ety and] expediency of making any, and if any, [what a]lterations or amendments therein, and re[port th]ereon as soon as may be.

[The]se resolutions were made the order of the [day for] to morrow.

Friday, Nov. 17.

[The] committee on the "compensation of mem[bers" r]eported that they should receive $2 per [day for] each days attendance, and the like sum [for eve]ry 10 miles travel from their respective [places] of abode; also that the President receive [...] for each days attendance.

[The o]rder of the day was called up, viz. Mr. [Prescott']s resolutions. Messrs Slocumb, Dana, [...], Blake, and Webster entered spiritedly [into] the debate, and it was decided by yeas and [nays th]at the first resolution should be adopted—[yeas 2]77—nays, 90. The rest of the resolutions [were ag]reed to without a division.

[By su]ccessive motions it was ordered that the [committee] to whom should be referred the part [of the] Constitution embraced in the first resolu[tion sho]uld consist of twenty one members. The [committ]ee under the 2d resolution of fifteen [...]—the 3d of twenty-nine—the 4th of fif[teen—the] 5th of twenty-one—the 6th of fifteen—[the 7th] of fifteen—the 8th of five—the 9th of [twenty-o]ne—and the 10th of twenty-one.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

[The] committees were nominated by the [Presiden]t, and the nominations were confirmed [by the] Convention, viz.

[1st R]esolve—Messrs. Bliss, Varnum, Bald[win, ...]ard, Wingate, Hoar, Sibley, Easterbrook, [...]y, Blake, Fowler, Mason, Childs, Wood[...], Storrs, Endicott, Allyac, Turner, Morton, [...] Freeman.

[2d R]esolve—Messrs. Dana, Starkweather, [...], Fiske, Willard, S. Porter, Hayt, Trask, [...], Whitten, Greenleaf, Weston, Godfrey, [...] Hervey.

[3d Re]solve—Messrs. Prescott, L. Lincoln, [...], Pearce, Lawrence, Webster, Knowles, [...], Lyman, Story, Smith, Freeman, Alvord, [...] Hyde, Stowell, Dearborn, Sullivan, [...], Spooner, Hodges, Reed, Sullivan, Ran[...]ed, Locke, Foote, Nye, Newell.

[4th R]esolve—Messrs. Varnum, Mattoon, Sul[livan, ...], Dearborn, Bartlett, Pickman, Spurr, Wil[...], Howard, Russell, Fearing, Doane, Lin[coln ...]

[5th R]esolve—Messrs. Pickman, Apthorp, S. [...], Bartlett, White, Whitman, Flint, Taft, Bangs, Lawrence, Hale, Hunt, Hamilton, Smith, Hill, Ellis, Richardson, N. M. Davis, Mitchell, J. A. Parker, Crocker.

6th Resolve—Messrs. Ward, Bannister, Parrot, Wade, Josiah Little, Sanger, Fisher, Thurbur, Dickenson, Morris, Bassett, Dewey, Draper, of R. Russell, Draper of B.

7th Resolve—Messrs. Story, of S. J. Phillips, Morton, Cummings, L. Lincoln, Andrews, Holmes, Willis, Austin, Leland, Kent, Shaw, Marston, Austin of B. Bartlett.

8th Resolve—Messrs. Wells, Nichols, Gardner, Picket, Dean.

9th Resolve—Messrs Quincy, Fay, Saunders, Austin, Kendall, Tuckerman, Bailey, Thomas, Hubbard, Sullivan of B. Ware, Boylston, Smith, Saunderson, Hooper, Savage, Locke, Freeman, Noyes, Stebbins, Adams.

10th Resolve—Messrs. D. Webster, Prince, Williams, Foster, Parker, Seaver, Dr. Lincoln, Leonard, Sampson, King, Parris, Shepley, Hubbard, Fiske, Dean, Hull, Baylies, Jethro Mitchell, Mack, S. A. Wells, Walker.

Mr Dana moved that the Secretary be ordered to furnish each of the members of the Convention, daily during the session, with two newspapers such as each member should choose. The motion was amended, and finally carried, that each member should be furnished with *one* instead of two.

Mr. Shaw reported a substitute for the "rule" which was recommitted on Thursday, on the subject of reconsideration. The debate which succeeded occupied nearly the whole day, and finally the motion of Mr. Webster prevailed, viz. 250 in the affirmative—120 in the negative.—

"When a motion has been made and carried, in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day."

The rules and orders, with a list of the members, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Dana, from the Committee of elections, reported that all the returns of members were regular, except that from Plymouth—the town meeting there having been continued by adjournment till the next day, when two out of the five sitting members were chosen.

Monday, Nov. 20.

Messrs. Sullivan, Wells, Webster, Freeman, Dearborn and Sullivan of B. having been each appointed on two committees were at their own request excused from serving on more than one.

Ordered, That the Secretary of this commonwealth be requested to collate and compare the copy of the constitution printed for the use of the members with the original in the Secretary's office, and certify that it is correct if so, otherwise to minute the variances.

The report of the committee on elections, made on Saturday was taken up, and a motion made for its acceptance. A debate of considerable length was maintained by Messrs. Varnum, Dana, Bangs, Quincy, Slocumb, Story, Sullivan, Bartlett, Dutton and Hoar, and it was finally resolved, that delegates, respecting whose due election the committee had doubts, were duly elected and returned.

Mr. Walter of Boston, moved a resolve instructing the committee appointed on the 10th resolution to inquire into the propriety and expediency of altering the constitution so that the Legislature should have power to grant to towns, charters of incorporation with the usual forms of city government. In support of his motion he stated at some length the proceedings which had been had from time to time in the town of Boston with a view of obtaining the establishment of such a form of government; and the difficulties that had arisin from the language of the constitution.——The motion was carried, yeas 273, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Richardson, Hyde, Pike, Dutton, Hopkins, Gilford and Tilden, were appointed to those seats in the several Committees that were vacated by the resignation of members yesterday.

The copy of the Constitution printed and ordered for the use of the members, having been compared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the engrossed copy in his Office, was reported to be incorrect in a considerable number of particulars, which were specified—this report was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on contested elections reported in favor of the Hon. L. M. Parker of Charlestown, whose title to a seat had been called in question through some alledged irregularity in the proceedings of the Selectmen on the day of election. That report was advocated by Messrs. Dana, Lawrence, Dutton, Harris, Austin, Blake and Lincoln,—and opposed by Mr. J. Phillips—the Report was almost unanimously accepted.

Mr. Hubbard of Boston, moved that the committee on the 9th resolution, who have in charge the article relating to Harvard University, and the encouragement of learning, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by an amendment of the constitution, for appropriating the lands in the state of Maine belonging to the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sales of the same, to the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of public schools. The resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Draper, Valentine, Paige, Farwell and Walter were appointed a committee to consider and report what compensation ought to be made to the secretary, messenger, and other officers of the Convention, and to receive and report on the accounts for printing, stationary, and other incidental expenses of this convention.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.

A resolution was offered, instructing the committee on the 4th Resolve, to enquire if any, and if any, what relief may be given to those who cannot conscientiously bear arms. Passed.

Mr. Quincy from the committee on the 9th Resolve, reported for substance, that no alteration be made in the "fifth chapter of the second part" respecting the University at Cambridge, &c. and that no permanent fund for the support of schools from the lands held by the Commonwealth in the State of Maine, be created. This report was made the order of the day for Friday next, at eleven o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana from the committee on the 3d Resolve reported—that no other material alteration be made, than confining the Legislature to one session, to be held in January. Made the order of the day for Friday next, at eleven o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Friday next at the hour of eleven.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 13.

Agreeably to law the two Houses of Congress convened this day in this city.

In Senate.—Mr. Gaillard, President *pro tem.* took the chair, and the roll being called, 33 Senators answered.

The new members from Maine, having been qualified, it so fell out, by lot, that the term of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d March next; and Mr. Chandler's, on the 3d March, 1823.

A committee was appointed to inform the President of the U. S. of the organization of the Senate. The usual orders having passed, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—At noon, precisely, the Clerk invited the House to come to order; and on calling the roll, 132 members answered.

The Clerk announced that a quorum was present. He then read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Clay, the Speaker, announcing to the Clerk his resignation of his office. The latter was ordered to be placed on the journal. The House then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. The committee on the subject reported the number of votes on the first trial to be 132—of which 67 were necessary to constitute a choice, and that no gentleman had that number.—John W. Taylor, of N. Y. had 40, William Lowndes, of S. C. had 34, Samuel Smith, of Md. had 27, John Sargeant, of Penn. 18, Hugh Nelson, of Virg. 10, scattering 3. Six other unsuccessful ballots ensued.

A motion was then made to adjourn, (a similar motion having previously been negatived,) which passed, ayes 71; and the House adjourned to 12 o'clock next day.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Senate.—The *Constitution* of the State of Missouri was presented by the President, read, and referred to Messrs. Smith, Burrill and Macon.

Messrs. Dickerson, Holmes, of M. and Macon, were appointed a committee on engrossed bills. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House being assembled, 13 members and 2 delegates appeared, in addition to those present yesterday.

The House again proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. *Nineteen* more unsuccessful ballots took place. After which a motion to adjourn prevailed—Ayes 76. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

House of Representatives.—Five additional Members appeared to day. As soon as the Members were in order, they proceeded to ballot, the *twentieth* time for a Speaker.

The Committee on the ballot reported the votes cast to be 141; that Mr. Taylor had 67, Mr. Lowndes 65, Mr. Smith 8, and one scattering. No choice.

The House then proceeded to the 21st ballot; when the number of votes received was 147, of which 74 were necessary to make a choice, that Mr. Taylor had 73, Mr. Lowndes 42, and Mr. Smith 32. No choice.

The House proceeded to ballot the *twenty-second* time. The votes taken were 143—75 necessary to a choice:—

Mr. Taylor had 76, Mr. Lowndes 44, and Mr. Smith 27, and one scattering.

So JOHN W. TAYLOR, Esq. from New-York, was elected Speaker.

Being conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Newton and Moseley, the Speaker elect made his acknowledgment in a short but neat speech.

The new Members having been sworn in, and the usual committee appointed to announce the organization of the House to the Senate, and the President.

About 3 o'clock, the private Secretary of the President, delivered to both Houses the Message, [for which see last page of this paper.]

Thursday, Nov. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Johnson, submitted a resolution for the relinquishment to the United States of certain lands of delinquent purchasers.

Mr. Burrill, offered a Resolution for reducing the compensation of the members of Congress from Eight to Six Dollars for each day's attendance. Adjourned to 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

House of Representatives.—The House, in committee on motion of Mr. Cobb, agreed to the following distribution of the subjects in the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

1. That so much of it as relates to the subject of the late treaty between the United States and Spain, to the condition of the independent governments of South America, and all other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.—2. That so much as relates to the commercial intercourse between the United States and British Colonial ports, and between the United States and France, and all other subjects in relation to commerce, be referred to the committee of commerce.—3. That so much as relates to fortifications and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.—4. That so much as relates to the Navy and the increase thereof, and to the protection of our commerce on the ocean, be referred to a select committee.—5. That so much as relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade, be referred to a select committee.—6. That so much as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.—7. That so much as relates to the sales of the Public Lands, and to granting relief to the purchasers thereof be referred to the committee on Public Lands.—8. That so much as relates to the civilization of and trade with Indian Tribes, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said several select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the following resolutions also were agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the subject of organizing and disciplining the Militia, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of Roads and Canals, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Public Buildings, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the subject of the Revolutionary Pensions, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, the committee on public lands was instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States, previous to the 1st July, 1820.

Choice of Chaplain.—After three trials the Rev. Mr. Campbell, was elected Chaplain of the House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Revolution at Hayti.

Salem, Nov. 20.—By Captain Pousland, of the sch. Favourite, arrived at this port, we have received the following interesting particulars of the Revolution in Hayti.

The Revolution commenced at Cape Henry, Oct. 6, among the troops, 3000 in number. They revolted in the evening of that day, and marched immediately under the Duke of Marmalade, Governor of Cape Henry, to Amasap, 7 miles from the Cape, where they encamped. Christophe, who had been confined for some time at his palace of Sans Souci, with a paralytic affection, on receiving news of this event, had his guards (1300 in number) assembled in front of the palace—he was carried out, and addressed them in an animated manner, offering them liberal rewards to encourage them to march immediately to oppose the rebels. They marched under Prince Joachim to a bridge opposite the camp of the rebel troops, with cries of "*Vive le Roi.*" The rebels replied with cries of "*Vive la Liberte.*"—"*Vive la Republique*"—&c. The Prince then ordered his troops to fire, but they refused, and after renewing the order two or three times, the Prince left them, and returned to the King with information of the state of things, and the royal guards immediately went over to the revolted army. The King, on receiving the news, said, if he could not trust his guards, he could not confide in any body, and immediately shot himself with two pistols, in his breast and head, and died instantly in his palace. The few troops who remained with the King, then took possession of the palace of Sans Souci, which they stript and plundered of every valuable article—they also took all the Cattle, &c. They refused to bury Christophe & his body was left exposed on the road. On the 17th Oct. the revolt having become general among the troops and people, eight of Christophe's officers were killed at Cape Henry. Among them were the Prince Royal, Prince Joachim, and Baron Battee. The Prince Royal and Baron Battee begged for life, but Prince Joachim said while he had a man left he would fight for the King. On the 23d Oct. Boyer was proclaimed President of Hayti, at Cape Henry. On the 26th of Oct. he, at the head of 20,000 troops, entered the city, which he styled the city of Cape Hayti—the Constitution was immediately proclaimed, the officers sworn to support it, and the city restored to complete tranquillity. The wife and children of Christophe were at Cape Hayti under the protection of Boyer.

The troops behaved extremely well, after the arrival of Boyer, and every thing was conducted with perfect order. The officers were quartered upon the citizens—the men in the barracks and public places.

The people were highly elated at the change, and the popularity of the new Government was unbounded. The personage formerly styled the Duke of Marmalade was reappointed Governor of the Cape.

Business was suspended at the Cape on the breaking out of the Revolution. An embargo was laid on the shipping, and great apprehensions existed among the merchants previous to the arrival of Boyer's troops. But on his arrival, they were assured that property of all kinds would be respected, the embago was removed, and business revived.

A fleet of 6 sail, (1 ketch and 5 schs.) arrived from Port-au Prince the day Captain P. sailed, with provisions.

American produce was plenty at the Cape. Four vessels with flour arrived after the Revolution commenced.

The Revolution in Portugal.

Lisbon, Sept. 15.—Cries in favor of King John—of the dynasty of Braganza—the Catholic Religion—and the Cortes—make known our new Constitution. Such are the exclamations which have this day resounded in the Capital, in the midst of transports of the most lively enthusiasm.—They have calmed the terrors of the timid Portuguese, and the unanimous wishes of the nation have destroyed the germ of civil discord.

Towards 5, P. M. the regiments of the line of the garrison, having their respective chiefs at their head, came from their quarters, shouting the sacred *vivas* that we have mentioned above—and they proceeded to the place Rocio, where arrived successively all the corps of the troops of the line, and the militia ordered for the object, with an innumerable concourse of people of all classes. The Field Marshal, Count de Rezende, was at the head of the troops.

An order was expedited to the most honorable Juiz de Povo (defender of the people) to inform him that the People called for him, and he very soon came in a chaise with his secretary—and the people filled the air with their acclamations, until he entered the Palace of the Governor, where very soon after he was followed by the Count de Resende.

Soon afterwards were heard the loud calls of the people for the installation of a provisional Government, to be composed of men of intelligence, probity and patriotism—and after having approved or disapproved of those who were nominated to them, they fixed upon Principal Freire, Count de St. Paio, Count de Rezende, Count de Penafiel, Lt. Gen. Mathias Jese Diaz Azedo, and Hermano Braancamp, jun.

Orders were sent to the commandants at Belion and Barre, not to suffer any vessel to sail without permission from the new government. A royal salute was fired from the Castle. Count de Barbacena, was ordered to remain in his present position with his troops, until he received further orders.

Deputies were sent to the Government of Oporto, and to the army of the North, to acquaint them with the change that had taken place, and to invite them to act in concert with the new government for the good of the nation.

The delirium of emancipation, after a long vassalage, has caused great troubles among other people; but the Portuguese have not been guilty of insulting any individual, nor of any equivocal expression. Vive la Majeste, vive la Religion, vive las Cortes, la troupe, la nation! were the only words which have eternized this memorable scene.

At night the whole city was illuminated; and the Citizens occupied in congratulating each other.

All was done with so much order, unanimity, and readiness, that it appeared to have been arranged for a long time.

It is said the Pope is about to visit Vienna, and that a Palace is prepared there for him.

The Emperor of Russia proposes to remain at Warsaw till the 20th of Oct.

The government of Hesse still pursues rigorous measures against the Prussian Commerce.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has been married to a daughter of the King of Prussia.

It is said the late King's son has been deposed at Owhyhee, and that the old Queen reigns, and that a relation of her's reigns at Mowhice.

Mr. Thomas Wells, who is under sentence of death in Georgia, for the murder of Mr Perry, is thus spoken of in a Virginia paper.

"Let us look back five years, and view this man in the bosom of his family at Nottoway Court-house. His circumstances were not bad, and in other respects he was considered one of the first men of his county. He was a Justice on the bench, as well as a member of the Legislature."

The municipality of New York have proposed that Swine found running at large in the city, be forfeited to the use of the city Alms-house.

An "Eye Infirmary" has been established at New York.

Thursday, the 23d inst. is appointed as a day of religious Thanksgiving in Ohio.

☞ *An account of the late Revival in Byfield was received some time since, and would have been inserted sooner, if it had not been mislaid. It will appear next week.*

Wednesday Lecture—Essex-street.—Nov. 29— Preacher Rev. *Jonas Perkins*, of Braintree.—Subject. "Agency of the Holy Spirit in conversion."

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Mary Bacon, aged 59, wife of Mr. Josiah Bacon. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire—Mrs. Phebe Katharine, aged 30 years, wife of Mr. Nicholas Ciclitira, a native of Greece.—Mrs. Sarah Hill, wife of the late Mr. Edward Hill, aged 62—Mrs. Judith Loring, wife of Mr. Joseph Loring aged 26.

In Charlestown, Mr. Abraham Watson, aged 19 years, son of Col. Nathaniel P. Watson, formerly of Cambridge.—In Dedham, Capt. Luther Eaton, aged 54.—In Bridgewater, Mr. Jonathan Copeland, in the XCIII year of his age.—In South Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Sanger.—In Stockbridge, Capt. Daniel Pepoon, aged 66.—In Concord, Mr. Oliver Miles, aged 82.—In Billerica, Dr. William Bowers, aged 76.—In Marlborough, S. C. Dr. James B. Hill, aged 32.—In Walpole, Miss Cynthia Allen, eldest daughter of Abel Allen Esq. aged 20.—In Westboro, Oct. 9th, Mr. Benjamin Harrington, aged 50.

At Augusta, Me. 17th inst. much lamented, George Howe Vose, a member of the present *Senior Class, Bowdoin College.*

In Keene, N. H. widow Martha Bigelow, aged 91.—In Randolph, on the 11th inst. Mr. Cornelius White, aged 68.—In Foxborough, the 15th inst. Dea. Isaac Pratt, aged 73.

In Hanover, N. H. on the 7th inst. Master Roswell, aged 4 years and 8 months, and on the 26th ult. William Joseph, aged 1 year and two months, only sons of the Rev. Prof. Shurtleff.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Sandwich, on Monday, the 13th Nov. inst. Mrs. Deborah Smith, widow of the late John Smith, aged 85. *Mrs. Smith* was a native of Boston, where she spent the early part of her life. Under the preaching of that devoted servant of the Most High, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, she became hopefully a subject of divine grace, and at the age of 20, joined the church under the then pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Foxcraft. She soon after removed to Sandwich, where she spent the remainder of her days. Her sun set in brightness, and her end was peace. For 65 years she witnessed a good profession before men, & in the closing scene of life, enjoyed in a high degree the supports and consolations of the gospel. She was one of those happy few, whose dying exercises have testified that

"Jesus can make a dying bed,
"Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Though she had neither children, nor children's children to bewail her departure, she was not without friends. Many has she left behind, who well knew her worth and who will long mourn their loss of her society, her example, and her prayers. But what is *their loss* is *her* unspeakable gain; and who can weep, (but for joy) at such a blessed consummation!

She was indeed a mother in Israel; but her work is done; and the language of her ascending spirit is—If ye would die as I have died, live as I have lived. Live near to God; exhibit the precious fruits of the doctrines of grace; and learn from personal experience, as I have done, the blessedness of those whom the Lord chooseth and causeth to approach unto him.

In Northyarmouth, 5th inst. Mr. Jacob Mitchell, jr. son of the Hon. Ammi R. Mitchell, aged 23. Having, a few years since when in health, made a public profession of religion, his lingering sickness and death have manifested to those about him that his religion was of the right kind—such as supports in sickness, and disarms the king of terrors. We may say emphatically, *his end was peace*—and though bright and well founded hopes of parents and friends are blighted by his early departure—yet he in the judgement of charity, has the distinguished felicity of being called to his rest and his reward, without being obliged to endure *the burthen and heat of the day.*

New Book for Children.

LITTLE LUCY, or the Careless Child Reformed, just published by Cummings & Hilliard, No. 1, Cornhill. Price 8 cts. single, $5. 50 per hund. *Nov. 20.*

Valuable Church Music Book.

RICHARDSON & LORD.
No. 75, CORNHILL,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
TEMPLI CARMINA.
Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Eighth Edition. Price $10 per doz. $1 single.

THE public opinion in favour of former editions of this work, has been so amply expressed, by the sale they have met with, that the proprietors now have it in their power to offer the present enlarged and improved edition. They flatter themselves, that it contains a larger collection of approved Church or Congregational Music than can be found in any book now extant. Besides a very competent proportion of short tunes in all the variety of measures for usual Sunday service, there is added a Selection of Anthems, and longer Hymn Tunes for particular occasions. This will render it more suitable and convenient for the practice and improvement of common schools and church choirs. A considerable proportion of the Music has never before been published in this country, and will therefore have all the effect of original compositions. The Proprietors and Compilers have omitted no pains or exertions in their power to render the work as perfect in all respects as possible.

Much has been done, and is doing, by Societies, Teachers, and others, to improve the style of singing in our churches and congregations; but all the desired effects of their endeavors must be confined, and of little benefit throughout the community at large, without the general introduction and use, of correct, chaste, and devotional music. That the contents of this book are of that character, the following respectable testimonies fully prove.

To the Compilers and Publishers of the Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

Gentlemen—The Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society, having seen the work entitled, "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," could not refrain from expressing the satisfaction they derived from the examination of its pages. For beauty of style, justness of adaptation, and correctness of harmony, it is equalled by few, if any, and exceeded by none, of which they have any knowledge.

Much praise is due to the compilers for their great research and superior taste; and to the publishers for its handsome execution. The Trustees hope that its circulation may be as extensive as its merits. I am, Gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant.

M. S. PARKER, *Secretary.*

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Letter from the President of the Handel and Haydn Society, New-York, to the Publishers—dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1819.

Gentlemen—Having lately examined a Collection of Sacred Music, published by you, entitled "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," I avail myself of this means of saying, I consider this Collection as being by far the best I have met with published in the United States, and I should be glad to find it generally used in our Churches, as a means of fostering an improved taste for this interesting part of Christian Worship. I am, respectfully, Your humble Servant,

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

From Rev. Dr. M'DOWELL, President of the Elizabethtown Society for the promotion of Sacred Music.

The subscriber having been requested to express his opinion of a collection of Sacred Music, entitled "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection," cheerfully embraces the opportunity to recommend it as in his opinion, the best collection of Sacred Music he has met with, published in the United States—and he would rejoice to see it generally used in our Churches.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

Elizabethtown, N. J. October 13, 1820.

From the first Manager of the Haydn Society, of Philadelphia.

The subscriber having perused and examined a work published by West, Richardson & Lord, called "Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music," deems it his duty in justice to the work, to state that it meets his entire approbation; and he has no hesitation in recommending it to the public, as being worthy of general introduction. GEO. EMERICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of Thomas Hollis late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Gentleman, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

David Hollis, } Adm[inistrators].
Asa French, }

Braintree, Nov. 13, 1820.

THE MESSAGE

OF THE

President of the United States.

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress;—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, Jun.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction, because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprize of our fellow citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled as we were, finally to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgements to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation, and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigour to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprize of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties. and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated.—On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if his Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate, the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the U. States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received, that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences, will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made, with the government of France, to regulate by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality.—By the last communication from the Minister Pleuipotentiary of the United States at Paris to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation, which had been dispatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the Colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote that result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety one millions nine hundred and ninety three thousand eight hundred ane eighty three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty six millions eight hundred and seventy nine thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operatious, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax, and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and seventy two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its varrous bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to lake Ponchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-rap on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeak Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this River, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Peapatch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the Harbour of New-York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the material at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St Peters on the Missisippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians, peace has been preserved and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves their extirpation is inevitable.—By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them: without which, it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made, in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.

AGRICULTURE.

REMARKS ON SOILING.

BY THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

The attainment of Manures.—This is a great and characteristic benefit, resulting from soiling; or stall feeding of cattle through the year. In pasturing, the summer manure is almost wholly lost. It falls upon rocks, among bushes, in watercourses, on the sides of hills. It is evaporated by the sun. It is washed away by the rain. Insects destroy a part. The residuum, a dry hard cake, lies sometimes a year under the ground; often impeding vegetation, and never enriching the earth, in any thing like the proportion it would do, if it had been deposited under cover and kept free from the action of the sun, in appropriate and covered receptacles, to be carted out annually in the proper season, & ploughed at once under the surface.

It was the conviction, resulting from the preceding facts and statements, which led me to adopt, *two or* three years since, the idea of putting my farm into this mode of management. The particular situation of it, seemed to point it out as precisely suited to such a mode of conduct. It is a level plain, constituted of alluvion upon clay, occasionally intermixed with lighter quality of soil. It had no fences but post and rails, so that by adopting this mode, it might be wholly relieved from interior fences, the expense of which had always been a heavy item in my farm accounts. For the three years past, I have been in this practice. During the two former years with some occasional deviations. During the last, regularly, and systematically, without any deviation. The result has been all that I anticipated, in every, respect. Indeed it has been so satisfactory, that I think no considerations would induce me to adopt a different mode in the management of my stock.

The result of my experience has been perfectly conformable to the statements made by European writers.

My stock has been uniformly healthy; in a condition generally superior to my neighbors; all of whom pasture their cattle. In point of milk, during the flush of feed in June, the product was not inferior to any, according to the number of my cows, with which I had an opportunity to compare. In July and August, in my vicinity the drowth was severe, and the milch cows in my neighborhood fell off in their milk, nearly, and some, quite a half. Mine were kept during the whole season, without any sensible diminution, which could be attributed to the want of food, or its quaility. The cows throve and showed no marks of discontent. None were materially sick. I lost none.

With respect to stock the practice upon my farm had been from almost time immemorial to keep from ten to fifteen head of cattle. For the support of these, about fifty acres of land were appropriated during the summer months, Besides which they were permitted to range in the autumn over the mowing. The result was, that in good seasons, the stock throve and were kept well When the seasons were dry, they fared badly. When the drowth was severe, they were shut up and fed upon corn stalks or hay.—This was the usual course. And the practice and the result is at this day very similar, in all my vicinity.

My practice, and the result of the past year were the following: My stock, consisting at an average of twenty cows, were kept in their stalls through the whole year.—The practice was to feed them about six times in the day, and to permit them to range in a yard about eight feet square, two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon. They were kept well littered and well curried, while they were out of the stable, the attendant took that opportunity to clean the stalls, and to supply fresh litter. During winter, they were fed, as is usual, with salt and fresh hay and vegetables. From June to November, inclusive, may be considered, strictly speaking, the soiling season; by which is understood, that, in which they are fed with green food in the barn. As this is the critical period, I shall be minute in the account of my preparations and proceedings.

In the autumn preceding I had caused rye to be sown upon an inverted award, very thick, on about three acres. Early in April I prepared and sowed, in manner as shall be stated afterwards, about three acres and one quarter of land with Indian corn in drills. I also sowed about three acres of oats and buckwheat, broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, about the latter end of the month. The whole quantity of land I thus prepared to be used in soiling, in aid of my grass, did but little exceed nine acres. Of these, that which I sowed with rye, turned out so poorly, that I never soiled from it more than five days, so that in fact the land thus prepared did, in efficiency, but little exceed six acres. (*To be continued.*)

To prevent Cows from contracting bad habits while milking.

Cows should be always treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender, in which case the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with the greatest gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never lets down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes.—The udder and paps, should always be washed with clean water before milking: but care should be taken that none of that water be admitted into the milking pail.

To prevent cattle from disease in the winter.

When cattle are kept out in the winter, it is recommended as an useful practice to rub some tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the rot and the skin; and it is said, contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.

Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

WEBSTER & UNDERWOOD,

No. 83, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE received for Sale, an assortment of London manufactured Cloths, of fine fabric. Also an assortment of Cassimeres single and double mileed; worsted, and lambs' wool Waistcoats and Drawers; do. do. Hose, Half Hose, &c.

Oct. 28

MUSIC TUITION.

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, *from New-York*, Professor and Teacher of Music, and Organist of the "West Church," respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teaching the *Piano Forte, Organ and Singing*. ☞ Application to be made at the *Franklin Music Warehouse*, No. 6, Milk-street; or at his house in Clark-street, where he will give Instructions to those Pupils, who can have the use of his Pianoforte. tf June 10.

JAY'S FAMILY PRAYERS.

HENRY WHIPPLE, (Salem) has in press and will soon publish—*Prayers for the use of Families; or the Domestic Minister's Assistant.* By WILLIAM JAY, Author of Sermons and short Discoures for Families. Extract from the preface to the second English edition.

"Several books of prayers have issued from the press; and it is not necessary to undervalue, or conceal them, in order to excuse, or even justify another effort in the same cause. The great excellency of some of these composures is well known;—yet it must be confessed, that such works, compared with other religious publications are still very few: and that the far greater part of what we possess, is more for personal and private use, than domestic. Even in the deservedly popular volume of Jenks, there are only *family prayers for one week*; the rest are all for individual service."

The volume will contain—Short Prayers for morning and evening for five weeks—Prayers for Select Occasions—Short Devotions to be used occasionally—Petitions for particular occasions—Pious Addresses for particular seasons—Thanksgivings for particular events,—and an appendix.

Nov. 18.

BOOKS CHEAP.

CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, at the Boston Bookstore, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston, and at the Store in Cambridge, for the purpose of closing the concerns of their firm, offer for sale, from their extensive stock, Books in the various branches of Literature and Science, at reduced prices. Law, Medical, Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous orders for Public, Social, or Private Libraries executed with the greatest care and promptness, and upon terms rarely offered. Any Books, which the market affords, procured, if not on hand, and purchasers, who forward orders, may depend upon their being executed upon as low terms, as if present.

C. & H. are supplied with all new publications, as they are issued.

They have, also, the best assortment of Atlases, Maps, and Stationary.

☞ Business will continue as heretofore at the old stand, No. 1, Cornhill.

Design of John's Baptism.

FOR sale, Price 12 1-2 cts. by Cummings & Hilliard's, Lincolns & Edmand's, Munro & Francis, Boston,—Henry Whipple, Salem—Herrick, Hopkinton—and in some stores in Towns adjoining H.

An attempt to prove that John's Baptism was not Gospel Baptism. In answer to Dr. B... win's Essay on the same subject.

By NATHANIEL HOWE, A. M. Minister of Hopkinton, Mass.

"As for the truth it endureth, and is always strong: it liveth and conquereth forever more." Esdras iv, 38. 3w Nov 11

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,

ARE now publishing by subscription, a rational Illustration of the book of COMMON PRAYER of the Church of England: Being the substance of every thing Liturgical in Bishop SPARROW, Mr. L'ESTRANGE, Dr. COMBER, Dr. NICHOLS, and all other former RITUALISTS, COMMENTATORS, or others upon the same subject, collected and reduced into one continued and regular Method, and interspersed all along with new Observations. By CHARLES WHEATLY, A. M. Vicar of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire. *Ostendas Populo Ceremonias Ritum colendi.* Exod. xviii. 20, Vulg. From the Oxford edition of 1819.

RECOMMENDATION.

Wheatly on the Common Prayer is a standard Book, recommended by the House of Bishops... an American edition was necessary. The present, accompanied with Notes, we cheerfully commend as calculated to be generally useful.

ALEX. V. GRISWOLD, *Bishop of Eastern Diocese.*
JOHN S. J. GARDNER, *Rector of Trinity Church.*
SAMUEL F. JARVIS, *Rector of St. Paul's Church.*
ASA EATON, *Rector of Christ's Church, Boston, and St. Mary's, Newton.*

CONDITIONS.

The Work will be comprised in twenty-three Numbers of twenty-four pages, printed page for page with the last Oxford edition, equal in quality to No. I.—with a Supplement of Notes, not exceeding one number in addition, and delivered to subscribers at Twelve and a half cents each, payable on delivery.— No. II. will be put to press as soon as it can be ascertained how many will be wanted, and succeeding numbers will follow at short intervals. 6w Boston Oct. ...

REMOVAL.

MR. HOGINS has removed his school from Boylston-Hall, to that pleasant Hall in Nassau-street, formerly occupied as an Academy by Mr. Searle. This Hall is near the foot of the Mall, pleasant, and sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle of business. Parents and Guardians are, respectively, invited to call and examine the manuscripts and other specimens of improvement, wrought in his school during the past season. He has now room and good accommodations for an additional class of young Ladies. A few lads will also be received as usual. Nov...

EDUCATION.

THE School recently kept in Union Hall, near the meeting house in Westborough by Mr. John Goulding, will be continued by Mr. Eli... Fay, to commence first Monday in next December.

Westborough, Nov. 18,

NORFOLK, ss. *At a Probate Court at Quincy, November, 14, 1820.*

ON the Petition of NOAH TORREY, Executor of the last Will of SAMUEL TORREY, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, ...man, deceased, praying to be authorised to sell so much of said deceased's real estate for the payment of his just debts as will produce the sum of five hundred and twenty four dollars and twenty cents, and an additional amount for expenses of administration and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, on the first Tuesday of December next, then and there to be heard and decided upon, and that the said Executor notify all persons thereof interested in said deceased's estate, by publishing an attested copy of this order, three weeks successively in the Boston Recorder, prior to said time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same if they see cause.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Judge of Probate.*
Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAVEN, *Register.*

NORFOLK, ss. *At a Probate Court, at Quincy, November 14, 1820.*

ON the Petition of WILLIAM HOLLIS, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES HOLLIS, late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, intestate, praying to be authorised to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate for the payment of his just debts, as will produce the sum of ... hundred dollars, and an additional amount for expenses of Administration and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, on the first Tuesday of December next, then and there to be held and decided upon—and that the said Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by publishing an attested Copy of this order three weeks successively previous to said time, in the Recorder, printed in Boston, that they may then and there appear, and they may be heard concerning the same, if they see cause.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Judge of Probate.*
Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAVEN, *Register.*